

Ship Workers Will Have Model Town Near Camden, N. J.

Fleet Corporation Will Build 907 Houses for Employees

Contracts Are Signed
Homes Will Be for Sale or Rent and Cost \$3,000 Each

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, April 25.—Plans for the construction of a model shipworkers' town, to be located near Camden, N. J., have been completed by the housing division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The work of clearing away the site will begin next week and the houses will be ready for occupancy within three months.

Approximately three thousand workers for the New York Shipbuilding Company will be provided for in the new community, which will be known as Haddon Township. There will be 907 houses, mostly brick, detached and in rows, costing on an average about \$3,000 each.

The Camden housing project will supply homes not only for employees of the New York Shipbuilding Company, but also those of the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Shipbuilding companies, located at Gloucester, N. J.

Camden Ready to Cooperate

The contracts for the construction of the town have been placed with the Tidewater Building Company, which will build the houses, and the Miles-Tighe Company, which will make the streets. The houses will cost between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The cost of laying out the site, with street improvements, parks, playgrounds and other up-to-date features of town planning, will approximate \$325,000.

The city of Camden, with which the new town will be incorporated, is ready to spend \$250,000 in building schools, fire stations, sewerage and water plants. An extension of the existing electric car lines to the new community will be undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at a cost of \$125,000.

A realty company, subsidiary to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will rent or sell houses to employees. Rental and selling values will conform to the prevailing local rates.

The Shipping Board already has commenced a \$1,250,000 housing project at Newport News. Plans now in formulation provide for similar developments at the Bethlehem Steel yard at Sparrows Point, Maryland, Hog Island, Philadelphia, and the yards at Chester and Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del.

Under an agreement negotiated by the Fleet Corporation with the several shipbuilding companies the government loans money at 5 per cent for this housing development. The Fleet Corporation organizes a realty company to construct and manage the developments. This realty concern will rent or sell the properties upon their completion, the income derived therefrom being applied on the loan after interest and fixed charges are deducted.

Two years after the war the government can, at its option, order an appraisal of the properties according to the present valuation and readjust both the rents and the selling prices of the properties. The difference between the actual cost of construction and this peace-time revaluation will be borne by the government as part of the necessary expenses of the shipbuilding programme.

U. S. Envoy in Finland Finally Heard From

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—With the reestablishment of telegraphic communication between Helsinki and Stockholm after a fortnight's suspension, American Consul Hayes at Helsinki has sent the following message to the American Legation here: "The past has been terrible. The present is bearable. The future is uncertain."

M. Orloffsky, the Bolshevik Minister at Stockholm, has declared his willingness to issue passports of all properly recommended Americans for trips to Russia. He still refuses, however, to issue French and British passports. The only route to Russia is by way of Narvik and eight days are required to make the trip to Petrograd at an expense of more than \$250.

American Minister Morris has been informed by Finnish Minister Grippenberg that the Finnish Minister in Berlin reports that negotiations for the release of American and British citizens made prisoner on the Åland Islands some weeks ago are proceeding satisfactorily. Professor Henry Cressy Emery, the American involved, has been released from imprisonment at Dantzig and will shortly be permitted to leave Germany.

American Chaplains Fought at Seicheprey

One, Wounded, Served Guns All Night—Others Cooked and Served Food to Soldiers

[By The Associated Press]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 25.—When the complete story of the Seicheprey engagement is told the bravery of the American regimental chaplains will be one of the outstanding features. One of them, Father William J. Farrell, of West Newton, Mass., was the assistant of a battery when four of the American gunners were killed and carried to the rear, and he helped to keep the gun working all Saturday night. He was injured, but refused to have his wound dressed on Sunday morning until he had carried Myron Dickinson, aged sixteen, of Bridgeport, Conn., one of his wounded comrades, to a dugout dressing station.

Father Michael O'Connor, of Boston, and Father Olaus Boucher, of New Bedford, Mass., took charge of the cooking and washing and caring on the work of serving hot soup and food to the soldiers.

Death to Bad Cats Gets Approval of Governor

ALBANY, April 25.—The Robinson "cat bill" was approved by the Governor today. It provides that any person may, under a game protector's permit, humanely destroy cats found hunting or killing birds protected by law, or found with dead birds of such species.

Monster Gun Defeats Own Aim; Welds French Morale

Designed to Break Spirit in Paris, One Shot Does More for Unity Than All the Oratory of Three Premiers

By Wilbur Forrest
[Tribune Cable Service]

PARIS, April 25.—The Germans aimed their new creation, the long-range cannon, at the morale of Paris. The scientific, calculating German mathematician figured out his range to a nicety. His heavy shells, hurled from the mouth of the monster gun, ascending to an altitude of eighteen or twenty miles, where air resistance is almost nil, struck Paris in accordance with mathematics. But as the German has often before made bad reckoning in psychology, his long-range gun has strengthened the morale of Paris to such a degree as to be almost equal to the effect of a Lusitania or an Edith Cavell.

Competent students of war temper have agreed that Paris, standing three years and a half out of hearing of cannon and spared incursions of hostile air craft, could show the poorest morale of any city in France. They feared the time when Paris would have a taste of real war. Then the Gothas came along, and were later replaced by the marvellous long-range gun. These same students of war temper will tell you that the morale of Paris is stronger to-day than it has been for months.

Morale Is Strengthened
If the French government had designed means of boosting the morale of Paris they couldn't have hit on a better scheme than doing a little long-range shooting themselves.

The moral effect of Germany's new gun has gone into every Paris home; into the government itself; into the Chamber of Deputies, and even into the trenches, far from the capital.

Beginning early on the morning of March 23 the Germans threw their "obus de longue portée" into Paris at fifteen-minute intervals until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It did not develop until after the bombardment ceased that a gun was the cause. Finally rifled fragments of shells found near the scene of explosions determined this.

Though the bombardment continued the following day many doubting Thomases derided the theory of a cannon firing into Paris from behind the German lines. Then other shells came. It was in an official communiqué later their newspapers admitted that scientific German brains had at last found a way to strike at the morale of the enemy's great capital.

As if by design the German gunners ceased work for a few days and resumed their shelling on Good Friday, March 29, at which time the enemy knew a day of religious observance. Parisians would be devoutly kneeling in churches during the hours of the Crucifixion of Christ. Again, as if calculated, the big shell dropped almost perpendicularly out of the sky, shattering one of the supporting Gothic pillars holding the vaulted roof of a medieval church over the heads of hundreds kneeling in prayer. The pillar was crushed to dust, the roof came down and a moment later tons of stone had crushed the life out of the seventy-seven worshippers and injured more than a dozen others.

The hour of the catastrophe found the Chamber of Deputies involved in debate over the incorporation of the enormous onslaught of the enemy to the north for the roads to Paris and the sea was not enough to sweep away determined opposition of the minority Socialists. They were against anything that had to do with war. Then in the midst of political wrangling came the news of slaughter of the long range guns.

The chamber immediately and

unanimously voted resolutions of condolence for relatives of the victims, homage to those of the dead and dying and hate for the enemy.

The Paris newspaper "Journal des Debats" expressed itself as follows: "The words uttered in the chamber expressed this feeling with the respectful discretion which the circumstances called for. Not only every one rendered homage to the victims killed while praying to the God of Peace on this special day of reverence, but this homage was expressed in acts which could not be denied."

"The bill for incorporating the 1919 class was voted without opposition and the authors of amendments spontaneously withdrew. The minority Socialists, who opposed the bill, a thing they had never done for any of the preceding classes. Further, they made a point of explicitly giving their adhesion, through their spokesman, so as to affirm in the face of the enemy menace 'the unshakable resolution of all parties to sacrifice everything for the safety of the nation.' This menace of the enemy which finds all hearts united is not only the menace against the front, but also that other menace directed against women and children eighty miles behind the firing line. So much for the moral effect produced!"

The Briand, Ribot, Poincaré and Clemenceau war cabinets all tried vainly to accomplish this minority Socialist cohesion. But a single shot from Germany's long range cannon was all that had been needed. After the horror of Good Friday came Easter, when it might have been expected that Paris churches would suffer diminished congregations. The effect was opposite in the extreme. Every edifice was filled to overflowing. Ancient Notre Dame turned away hundreds who doggedly stood outside listening to the sacred Easter music as it filtered faintly into the open air. These crowds paid no attention to the occasional bursts of enemy shells here and there somewhere within the city. Abolished crowds on Paris streets on Easter afternoon failed to indicate any timidity.

German Press Says Paris Is Thoroughly Cowed by Big Gun

PARIS, April 25.—French newspapers are reproducing at length extraordinary accounts which have appeared in Germany of the situation said to have been produced in Paris by the long-range bombardment. The "Cologne Gazette," the "Tagblatt" of Berlin, the semi-official news agency and the German press's news sheets and wireless dispatches picture living in Paris as almost unbearable. The city is said to be almost without food and it is stated that business has been suspended.

The people of Paris are greatly amused at these accounts, because the city's life is going on as usual. The German tales are regarded as propaganda designed to keep up the spirits of the people during the battle now in progress by making them believe their adversaries are worse off than they.

The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed again this morning.

A shell fell to-day in the manufacturing quarter, dropping in a workshop where a dozen young women were lunching. None of them was injured, however. A fire started by the exploding projectile spread to an adjoining building, but was extinguished before serious damage was done.

Another shell broke through the roof of a dwelling and burst in a room where a woman was sleeping. She was severely wounded and taken to a hospital, where President Poincaré visited her.

The only damage occasioned by yesterday's bombardment of Paris by long-range German guns was the cutting down of one fruit tree.

nue, The Bronx. His sister, Marie Scanlon, was reading a letter from him when the telegram announcing his death reached her. Corporal Scanlon was when war was declared and he enlisted in the 69th.

Members of Old 69th Killed or Wounded

Molinari, of Rockaway, Died of Wounds; John Le Gall, of Brooklyn, Killed March 8

Several of those mentioned in yesterday's casualty list are members of the old 69th Regiment, now the 165th Infantry, but as in some instances the news of their injury was delayed by Washington authorities for several weeks, there is nothing to show that the "Fighting 69th" has been engaged in any extraordinary action.

Sergeant Edward P. Joyce and Private Harry A. Murray, mentioned as slightly wounded, are members of the 165th Infantry. Sergeant Joyce, whose parents live at 258 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, learned of the death of his injury by letter before the notification was received from the War Department. Murray's home is at 390 West 151st Street.

Private George R. Molinari, who died of wounds, was the son of James A. Molinari, a Civil War veteran, of Wave Crest Avenue, Far Rockaway. The latter has not been notified of his son's death. The young man was a member of Company K, of the 11th Engineers.

Another member of the old 69th Regiment, Lieutenant J. L. Gordon Leslie, has been wounded, according to information received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Leslie, of 77 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, Queens. He is adjutant of Company L. Mr. and Mrs. Roland Phillips, of 210 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, were notified also that their son, Roland, also a member of Company L, had been wounded. He had written them that he had been knocked out by mustard gas, which sears the flesh.

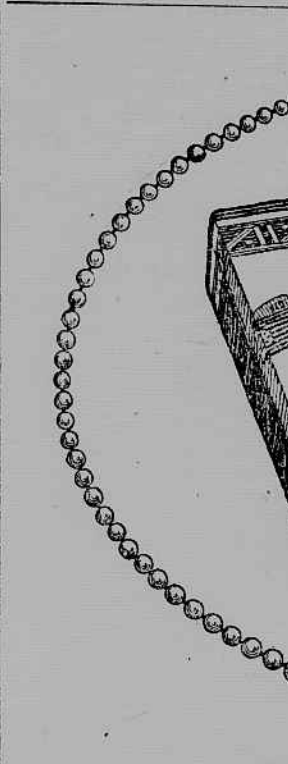
The parents of Leonard V. LeGall, who lives at 401 Third Street, Brooklyn, were officially notified yesterday that he had been wounded on March 20. In this instance a letter from the wounded man himself reached his parents quicker than the notice from the War Department. He wrote not only of his own wound, which is slight, but of the death of his brother, John, who was killed on March 8. Mr. and Mrs. John G. W. LeGall, the parents, got word of their elder son's death promptly. Both young men belonged to the 165th Infantry.

Another member of the regiment, Sergeant George S. Dolan, who was wounded, lives with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Farrell, at 1108 Garden Street, Hoboken.

Walter P. Barry, of the same regiment, likewise wounded, lives with a sister, Mrs. Margaret Hernandez, at 872 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was eighteen years old when he enlisted in the 69th, a little more than a year ago. John E. Seifried, the same age and a member of the same regiment, who was reported as wounded, was married shortly before enlisting for France. His wife and parents live at 3915 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Corporal Daniel J. Scanlon, who was killed, lived at 2116 LaFontaine Ave-

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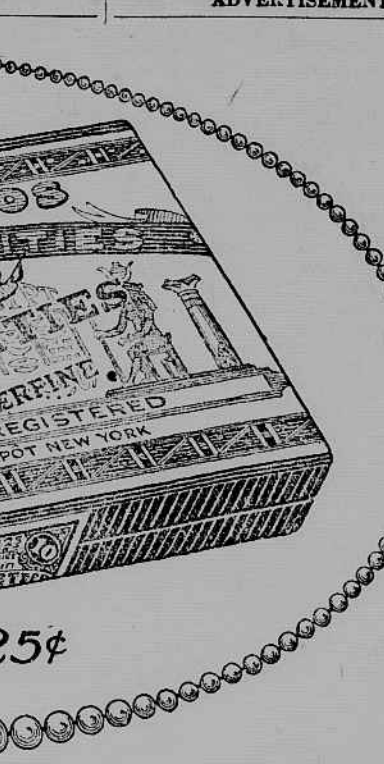
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